

**CD19 (B-Lymphocyte Marker) Antibody - With BSA and Azide**  
**Mouse Monoclonal Antibody [Clone CVID3/429 ]**  
**Catalog # AH12655**

**Specification**

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**CD19 (B-Lymphocyte Marker) Antibody - With BSA and Azide - Product Information**

Application	,3,4,
Primary Accession	<a href="#">P15391</a>
Other Accession	<a href="#">930</a> , <a href="#">652262</a>
Reactivity	Human, Monkey, Chimpanzee
Host	Mouse
Clonality	Monoclonal
Isotype	Mouse / IgG1, kappa
Calculated MW	95kDa kDa

**CD19 (B-Lymphocyte Marker) Antibody - With BSA and Azide - Additional Information**

**Gene ID** 930

**Other Names**

B-lymphocyte antigen CD19, B-lymphocyte surface antigen B4, Differentiation antigen CD19, T-cell surface antigen Leu-12, CD19, CD19

**Storage**

Store at 2 to 8°C. Antibody is stable for 24 months.

**Precautions**

CD19 (B-Lymphocyte Marker) Antibody - With BSA and Azide is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

**CD19 (B-Lymphocyte Marker) Antibody - With BSA and Azide - Protein Information**

**Name** CD19

**Function**

Functions as a coreceptor for the B-cell antigen receptor complex (BCR) on B-lymphocytes (PubMed: [29523808](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/29523808)). Decreases the threshold for activation of downstream signaling pathways and for triggering B-cell responses to antigens (PubMed: [1373518](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/1373518), PubMed: [16672701](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/16672701), PubMed: [2463100](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/2463100)). Activates signaling pathways that lead to the activation of phosphatidylinositol 3-kinase and the mobilization of intracellular Ca(2+) stores (PubMed: [12387743](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/12387743), PubMed: [16672701](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/16672701), PubMed: [9317126](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/9317126), PubMed: [9382888](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/9382888)). Is not required for early steps during B cell differentiation in the blood marrow (PubMed:

[9317126](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/9317126)). Required for normal differentiation of B-1 cells (By similarity). Required for normal B cell differentiation and proliferation in response to antigen challenges (PubMed:[1373518](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/1373518), PubMed:[2463100](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/2463100)). Required for normal levels of serum immunoglobulins, and for production of high-affinity antibodies in response to antigen challenge (PubMed:[12387743](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/12387743), PubMed:[16672701](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/16672701), PubMed:[9317126](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/9317126)).

#### Cellular Location

Cell membrane; Single-pass type I membrane protein. Membrane raft  
{ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:P25918}; Single-pass type I membrane protein  
{ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:P25918}

#### Tissue Location

Detected on marginal zone and germinal center B cells in lymph nodes (PubMed:2463100).  
Detected on blood B cells (at protein level) (PubMed:16672701, PubMed:2463100)

### CD19 (B-Lymphocyte Marker) Antibody - With BSA and Azide - Protocols

Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

- [Western Blot](#)
- [Blocking Peptides](#)
- [Dot Blot](#)
- [Immunohistochemistry](#)
- [Immunofluorescence](#)
- [Immunoprecipitation](#)
- [Flow Cytometry](#)
- [Cell Culture](#)

### CD19 (B-Lymphocyte Marker) Antibody - With BSA and Azide - Images

### CD19 (B-Lymphocyte Marker) Antibody - With BSA and Azide - Background

CD19 is a transmembrane glycoprotein that contains two extracellular immunoglobulin-like domains. CD19 is present in both benign and malignant B-cells and is considered to be the most reliable surface marker of this lineage over a wide range of maturational stages. In normal lymphoid tissue, CD19 is observed in germinal centers, in mantle zone cells, and in scattered cells of the inter-follicular areas. Anti-CD19 exhibits an overall immunoreactivity pattern similar to those of the antibodies against CD20 and CD22. However, in contrast to CD20, expression of CD19 is continuous throughout B-cell development and through terminal differentiation of B-cells into plasma cells. Anti-CD19 positivity is seen in the vast majority of B-cell neoplasms commonly at a lower intensity than normal B-cell counterparts. Plasma cell neoplasms are nearly always negative, as are T-cell neoplasms.

### CD19 (B-Lymphocyte Marker) Antibody - With BSA and Azide - References

Bregni, M. Siena, S., Formosa, A., Lappi, D.A., Martineau, D., Malavasi, F., Dorken, B., Bonadonna, G. and Gianni, A.M. 1989. B cell restricted saporin immunotoxins: activity against B cell lines and chronic lymphocytic leukemia cells. *Blood* 73: 753-76